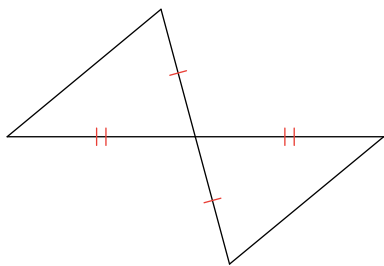


3.2 Introduction to Triangle Congruence

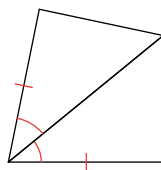
Date _____ Period _____

State if the two triangles are congruent. If they are, state how you know.

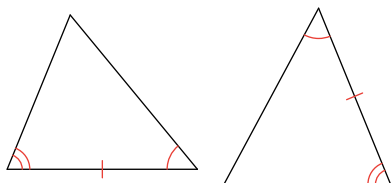
1)



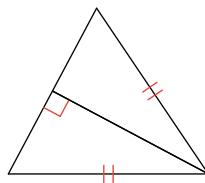
2)



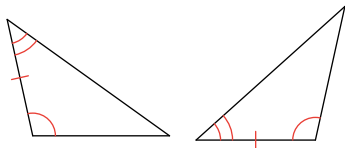
3)



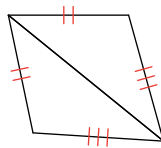
4)



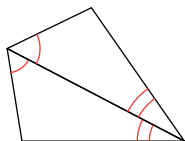
5)



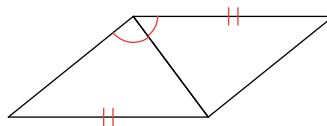
6)



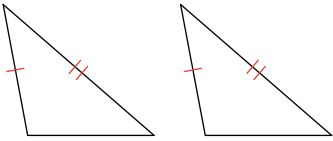
7)



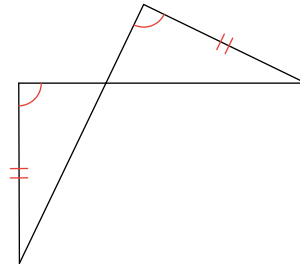
8)



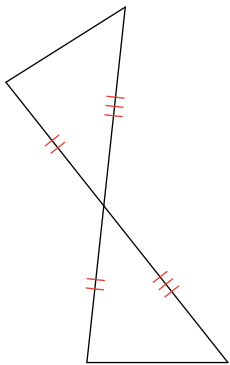
9)



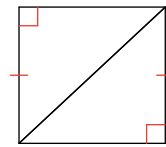
10)



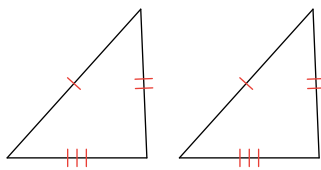
11)



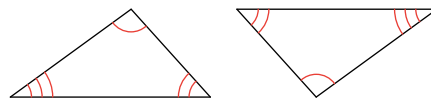
12)



13)

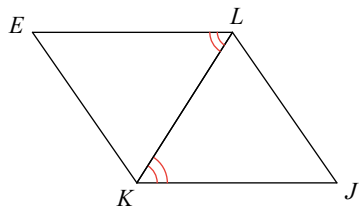


14)

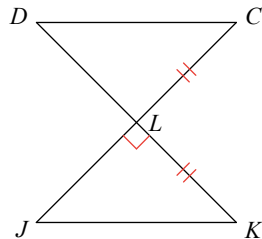


State what additional information is required in order to know that the triangles are congruent for the reason given.

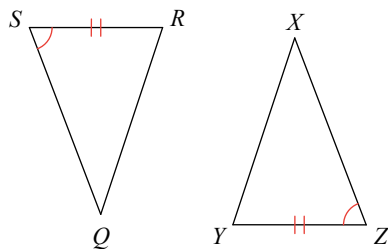
15) AAS



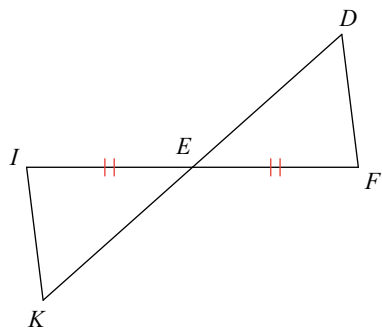
16) HL



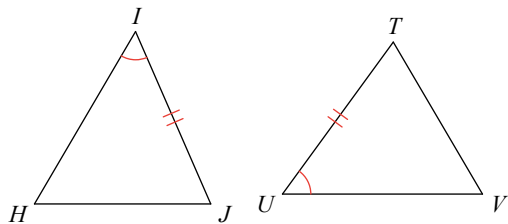
17) ASA



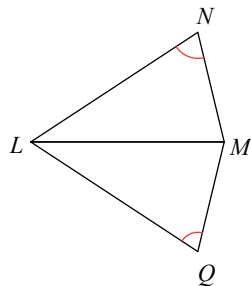
18) SAS



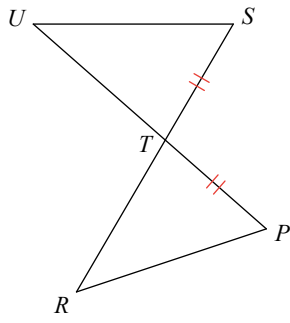
19) AAS



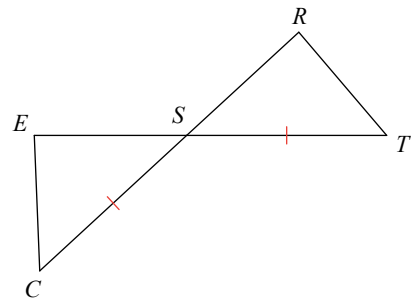
20) AAS



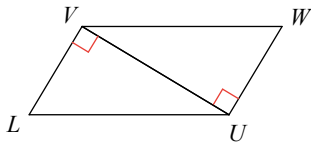
21) SAS



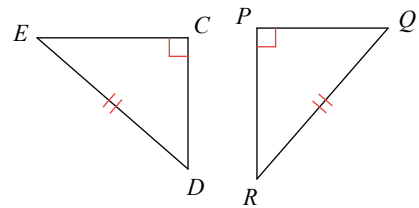
22) ASA



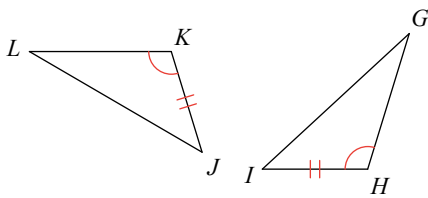
23) HL



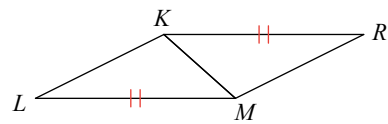
24) HL



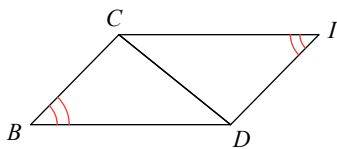
25) AAS



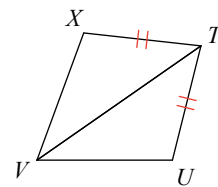
26) SSS



27) AAS



28) SSS



Answers to 3.2 Introduction to Triangle Congruence (ID: 1)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1) SAS | 2) SAS | 3) ASA | 4) HL |
| 5) ASA | 6) SSS | 7) ASA | 8) Not congruent |
| 9) Not congruent | 10) AAS | 11) SAS | 12) HL |
| 13) SSS | 14) Not congruent | 15) $\angle J \cong \angle E$ | 16) $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{CD}$ |
| 17) $\angle R \cong \angle Y$ | 18) $\overline{ED} \cong \overline{EK}$ | 19) $\angle H \cong \angle V$ | |
| 20) $\angle NML \cong \angle QML$ or $\angle MLN \cong \angle MLQ$ | 21) $\overline{TU} \cong \overline{TR}$ | 22) $\angle T \cong \angle C$ | |
| 23) $\overline{VW} \cong \overline{UL}$ | 24) $\overline{CD} \cong \overline{PQ}$ or $\overline{EC} \cong \overline{RP}$ | 25) $\angle L \cong \angle G$ | |
| 26) $\overline{LK} \cong \overline{RM}$ | 27) $\angle BCD \cong \angle IDC$ or $\angle CDB \cong \angle DCI$ | 28) $\overline{UV} \cong \overline{XV}$ | |